

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph at page 15, line 23, to page 16, line 3, as follows:

(Currently Amended) Preferably, the thickness of the separator is in the range of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . If it is thinner than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , there is a possibility of causing a short circuit between the positive electrode and the negative electrode. If it is thicker than 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , especially 1,000  $\mu\text{m}$ , on the other hand, the moving distance of the ionized electrolyte is increased, resulting in the decrease in the electrolytic conductivity.

Amend the paragraph at page 19, line 21, to page 20, line 1, as follows:

(Currently Amended) Adjusting the concentration of the additive within that ~~range~~ range allows that the amount of the additive existing on the surface of the electrode is preferably kept in the range of about  $1.0 \times 10^{-20}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.0 g/cm<sup>2</sup>. If it is less than ~~1.0 \times 10^{-20}~~ 1.0 \times 10^{-20} g/cm<sup>2</sup>, it becomes difficult to sufficiently prevent the corrosion of the negative electrode. If it is greater than 1.0 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, there is a possibility of decreasing the ionic conductivity.

Amend the paragraph at page 22, line 25, to page 23, line 8, as follows:

(Currently Amended) A glass fiber sheet of  $30 \text{ m } \mu\text{m}$  in thickness provided as a separator was held in a negative electrode container made of aluminum (99.9 % in purity) in a closed-cylindrical shape. Then, the positive electrode mixture obtained by the above step was placed on a separator. Subsequently, the same electrolyte as one used in the corrosion test was injected into the container. After the injection, a closed-cylindrical-shaped sealing plate made of a metal was fixed on the container by swaging them together through an insulating gasket, resulting in a coin-shaped electric cell of 20 mm in diameter and 1.6 mm in thickness.

Amend the paragraph at page 33, line 21 to page 34, line 6, as follows:

(Currently Amended) A cylindrical-shaped aluminum electric cell of 14 mm in diameter and 50 mm in total height having the structure shown in Fig. 2 was fabricated as follows. The positive electrode mixture and a separator made of glass fiber ( $30 \text{ m } \mu\text{m}$  in thickness) were arranged in the closed-cylindrical positive current collector. Then, the separator was filled with the negative electrode gel, followed by injecting the same electrolyte as that of explained in Example 1 into the positive electrode mixture, the separator, and the negative electrode gel. Subsequently, the negative electrode current collector was inserted into the negative gel. After that, a negative electrode terminal plate, a positive electrode terminal, and an external-casing material made of polypropylene were used to seal the openings.

Amend the paragraph at page 34, lines 14-17, as follows:

(Currently Amended) The composition of the electrolyte was prepared using materials listed in Table 7 and Table 8. Then, 0.5 grams of aluminum ~~power powder~~ or aluminum alloy ~~power powder~~ (106 to 500 ~~mm~~  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter) was poured in the electrolyte, followed by subjecting to the same corrosion test as that of Example 1.